Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1807. [No. 2018.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of *Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.*
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the eyes limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

WANTED,

A middle aged WOMAN, capable of managing a house. To one of good character, liberal wages will be given.—Enquire of the PRINTER.

September 9. d

Twenty thousand lbs.

Porto Rico Green Coffee and

St Croix Sugars, received per sch'r. Fletcher and Riley, from St. Thomas—
For sale by
R. Veitch and Co.
OR
C. Powell.

July 21. dtf

A Miller Wanted.

☞ To a Man who understands the Milling Business, and can produce good recommendations for industry, sobriety, &c. liberal wages will be given by applying to
M. MILLER.

June 20 d.

FOR SALE,
BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,

An assortment of *BROAD CLOTHS*, from eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—part of them intitled to drawback.
Ravens Duck.
French Brandy.
Catalonia Wine, in half-pipes and quarter-casks.
New-England Rum, in barrels.
Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.

May 7. d

JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,
5000 lbs. best Green Coffee
10 tierces fresh Rice
20 kegs fresh Raisins
12 tierces green Copperas
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
10 hhds. 4th proof Jamaica
30 barrels N. E. Rum
25 barrels Whiskey
15 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards
12 boxes Tin Plates.
AND IN STORE,
26 hhds. south Potomac Tobacco.

May 11.

District of Columbia.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all whom it may concern*, That the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese property; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.

May 16. d

Twenty-five Dollars *Reward*.

RAN AWAY, sometime in the months of November or December last,

A NEGRO MAN by the name of *SAM*, who was hired in the town of Alexandria to a Mr. *Robert Smith*. He was about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very straight, of rather a yellowish or tawney complexion, stutters a little, has a soft voice, and generally seems humble and timid when spoken to. He had a wife at Col. Jemmeson's, in the county of Caroline, and may perhaps now be lurking in that neighborhood. but I think it more probable he may have gone to the state of Maryland.—If he is taken in the state of Virginia and brought to me I will give the above reward; if in the state of Maryland and brought to me I will give *Thirty Dollars* reward.

Baldwin M. Lee.

Virginia, Westmoreland county, July 24. [30] d

NOTICE.

Under the authority of a deed of trust from *Thomas Swann* to the subscriber, to satisfy a debt due to John Hodgkin's, of seven hundred sixty-two dollars forty-two cents—on SATURDAY the 19th day of September, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises in Lots containing from 10 to 14 acres—

A Tract of Land, near Alexandria, to the north of the new turnpike road, and lying on the east of Stump-hill, being one moiety of a tract of land commonly called "*Pearson's Tract.*"

The terms of sale will be—One-third cash, one-third in sixty, and one-third in ninety days. Conveyances to be made on the receipt of the last instalment.

R. MOTT.

August 26. dts

☞ *Sale to begin at 12 o'clock.*

Valuable Lands for Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of the Honorable the United States Circuit Court, of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, will be sold, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of September next, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months—

One Moiety of a Tract of Land, *called 'ABINGDON,' formerly the residence of Mr.* Robert Alexander, *lying on the Potomac and four-mile-creek, and about three miles above the town of Alexandria, commanding a handsome view of the Potomac, Alexandria, Washington City and George-Town, and the new road to Washington passing nearly through the center of the tract, which contains five hundred and fifty-three acres, and is laid off into fourteen lots of different sizes to accommodate purchasers, a plat of which may be seen at any time on application to the subscribers.*

☞ *The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.*

Thomas Swann,
G. Deneale,
Edmund I. Lee, } *Comr's.*

August 28 dts

Public Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol, in Richmond, March 5, 1807, will be sold, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the first day of October next, to the highest bidder, for cash—

A House and Lot—*Also*, an unimproved *Lot, situated on the north side of Duke-street, between Columbus and Alfred-streets; the property of Amos Alexander.*

☞ *The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.*

Cuthbert Powell,
Phineas Janney,
Thomas Janney, } *Comrs.*

Sept. 8 dts

Pursuant to a Decree

Of the honorable the circuit court of the district of Columbia, in a suit depending, in Alexandria county, in chancery, wherein Colin Auld, administrator of Robert Milligan, deceased, is complainant, and William Wilson, defendant, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on SATURDAY, the FIFTH day of SEPTEMBER NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at the coffee-house in the town of Alexandria, for ready money,

ALL the said William Wilson's right and title in and to three fourth parts of an undivided interest in the whole of the lands heretofore attached to the Keep-Tryst furnace, being about 1400 acres, with the exception of the works and 221 acres sold to the government of the United States, lying in Berkley, now Jefferson county, near Harper's ferry.

Charles Lee,
Tho's Swann, } *Com'rs.*

August 4 2awts

☞ By reason of the absence of the Commissioners, the sale of the above mentioned property is postponed until *Saturday*, the 17th *October*, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, at the coffee-house, when it will take place.

September 4.

WANTED,

A MILLER who is master of his business, to take care of a *merchant mill*.—To such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to Mr *Joseph Smith*, Alexandria.

March 17. d

Land for Sale.

TO be sold, on the premises, on Thursday, the 15th of October next, a small Tract of Land, lying in the county of Fairfax, containing about one hundred and forty acres. This land lies about seven or eight miles of Alexandria and George-Town, has a sufficient quantity of wood and meadow land and is well watered; It lies adjoining the seat of Doctor Henry Rose, and would make a comfortable retreat for a town family in the sickly season. Captain Joseph Powell will shew the land to any person wishing to view it before the day of sale, when the terms which is expected to be accommodating, will be made known by the LEGATEES of *Nathan Smith*, dec'd.

September 9. dts

Just Received,

By the brig Louisa, John Macnamara, master, from Madeira, and for sale by the subscriber,
7 pipes and 12 quarter casks prime London particular WINE, *of the brand of Scott & Co. fit for immediate use.*

James Patton.

August 21.

☞ *ALSO,*
Bills on London for Sale,
Drawn by J. P.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per schooner Patty from Portsmouth,
AND FOR SALE BY
Lawrason & Fowle,
50 tons PLAISTER
100 boxes SOAP
50 boxes Mould and Dipped CANDLES
20 barrels MACKAREL, and
200 boxes Nova Scotia HERRINGS.

August 8

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of

WINES.
- MADEIRA
- Port
- Sherry
- Lisbon
- Malaga
- Teneriffe &
- Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS *of good quality.*
- Gunpowder
- Imperial
- Hyson
- Young Hyson
- Hyson-Skin and
- Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

March 19. d

Public Sale.

TO-MORROW,
At four o'clock, in the afternoon, will be sold, on Thompson's *wharf,*
15 hhds first quality Muscovado Sugar;
On a credit of sixty days, for approved notes.

Philip G. Marsteller.

September 14. d2t

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

A *NEGRO MAN* from eighteen to twenty-five years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

September 14. 3t

☞ TWO APPRENTICES to the *Biscuit-baking* business, will be taken on application to

B. RICKETTS.

September 4. d3w

Wanted to Purchase,

A few shares Alexandria Bank Stock and well-secured Ground Rents.
Apply to WM. GROVERMAN.
Sept. 12. d3w

PEACHES DISTILLED.

THOSE *persons who wish to make* BRANDY *from their peaches, may have it done on the usual allowance, by bringing them to the Brewhouse of*

Thomas Cruse.

September 12. d6t

Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO BOY or GIRL, from 12 to 16 years of age, for which cash will be given. Apply to the Printer.

N. B. It is not intended to take him or her out of the district.

September 7. d

The Subscriber has on Hand,

A few bales of GOODS, suitable to the approaching season, which he will dispose of at a low advance, on a liberal credit, viz.
BLUE KERSEYS
BLUE CLOTH,
MIXED COATINGS
BAIZES
WHITE SWANSKIN
MIXED FLANNELS
NARROW CLOTHS
FLANNEL SERGE
BEAVER COATING
7-8 DOWLAS.
Also, just Landing,
13 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR, of good quality.
2 puncheons St. Croix RUM, 3d pf. and
3 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th pf.

James Patton.

September 10. d

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE,

Wines.
- 10 pipes old port,
- 5 do. Madeira,
- 30 quarter casks Lisbon,
- 12 do. particular Teneriffe
- 15 do. Malaga
- 15 pipes old cognac brandy
- 5 do. 4th proof Holland gin
- 5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum

12 do. 1st quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do pepper

Teas
- 10 chests young hyson
- 10 do. hyson skin
- 5 do. imperial

100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground allum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for family use, on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different qualities,
Bucellos and Carcavello Wines in quarter casks,
Window Glass of different sizes,
Mould Candles of a superior quality in small boxes,
Soft shelled Almonds in bags,
A quantity of patent Iron hollow ware.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

June 1. 3m

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TRIAL
OF
COLONEL A. BURR.

(Continued by adjournment and held at the Capitol in the Hall of the house of Delegates,)
for High Treason against the U. States.

OPINION

Of the Court on the motion to arrest the evidence. Delivered on

MONDAY, August 31.

[CONTINUED.]

"An assembly armed and arrayed in a warlike manner for any treasonable purpose," is certainly in a state of force; in a condition to execute the treason for which they assembled. The words "enlisting & marching," which are overt acts of levying war, do in the arrangement of the sentence, also imply a state of force, tho' that state is not expressed in terms for the succeeding words, which state a particular event as not having happened, prove that event to have been the next circumstance to those which had happened—they are "without coming to a battle or action." "If men be enlisted and march" (that is, if they march prepared for battle or in a condition for action, for marching is a technical term applied to the movement of a military corps) it is an overt act of levying war, tho' they do not come to a battle or action —— This exposition is rendered the stronger by what seems to be put in the same sentence as a parallel case with respect to adhering to an enemy. It is cruising under a commission from an enemy without committing any other act of hostility. Cruizing is the act of sailing in warlike form & in a condition to assail those of whom the cruizer is in quest.

This exposition which seems to be that intended by judge Foster, is rendered the more certain by a reference to the case in the state trials from which the extracts are taken. The words used by the chief justice are "when men form themselves into a body and march rank and file with weapons offensive and defensive, this is levying of war with open force, if the design be public." Mr. Phipps, the counsel for the prisoner, afterwards observed, "intending to levy war is not treason unless a war be actually levied." To this the chief justice answered, "is it not actually levying of war, if they actually provide arms, and levy men, and in a warlike manner set out and cruize, and come with a design to destroy our ships?" Mr. Phipps still insisted "It would not be an actual levying of war, unless they committed some act of hostility." "Yes indeed said the chief justice, the going on board and being in a posture to attack the king's ships." Mr. Baron Pow is added, "but for you to say because that they did not actually fight it is not a levying of war, is it not plain what they did intend? That they came with that intention, that they came in that posture, that they came armed, and had guns and blunderbusses and surrounded the ship twice; they came with an armed force, that is a strong evidence of the design."

The point insisted on by counsel in the case of Vaughan, as in this case was, that war could not be levied without actual fighting. To this the counsel was very properly overruled: but it is apparent that the judges proceeded entirely on the idea, that a warlike posture was indispensable to the act of levying war.

Judge Foster proceeds to give other instances of levying war. "Attacking the king's forces in opposition to his authority upon a march or in quarters is levying of war. Holding a castle or fort against the king or his officers, if *actual force be used in order to keep possession*, is leving war — But a bare detainer as suppose, by shutting the gates against the king or his forces, without any other force from within, lord Hale conceiveth will not amount to treason"

The whole doctrine of judge Foster on this subject seems to demonstrate a clear opinion that a state of force and violence, a posture of war must exist to constitute technically as well as really the fact of levying war.

Judge Blackstone seems to concur with his predecessors. Speaking of levying war, he says, "This may be done by taking arms not only to dethrone the king, but under pretence to reform religion, or the laws, or to remove evil counsellors, or other grievances, whether real or pretended. For the law does not, neither can it permit any private man or set of men to interfere *forcibly* in matters of such high importance."

He proceeds to give examples of levying war, which show that he contemplated actual force as a necessary ingredient in the composition of this crime.

It would seem then from the English authorities, that the words "levying war" have not received a technical different from their natural meaning, so far as respects the character of the assemblage of men which may constitute the fact. It must be a warlike assemblage, carrying the appearance of force, and in a situation to practice hostility.

Several judges of the U. S. have given opinions at their circuits on this subject, all of which deserve and will receive the particular attention of this court.

In his charge to the grand jury, when John Fries was indicted, in consequence of a forcible opposition to the direct tax, judge Iredell is understood to have said, "I think I am warranted in saying, that if in the case of the insurgents who may come under your consideration, the intention was to prevent by force of arms the execution of any act of the congress of the U. S. altogether, any *forcible opposition* calculated to carry that opposition into effect, was a levying of war against the U. S. and of course an act of treason." To levy war then, according to this opinion of judge Iredell, required the actual exertion of force.

Judge Patterson, in his opinions delivered in two different cases, seems not to differ from judge Iredell. He does not, indeed, precisely state the employment of force as necessary to constitute a levying war, but in giving his opinion in cases in which force was actually employed, he considers the crime in one case as dependent on the intention, and in the other case he says, "combining these facts and this design," (that is combining actual force with a treasonable design) "the crime is high treason"

Judge Peters has also indicated the opinion that force was necessary to constitute the crime of levying war.

(To be continued.)

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, *Sept.* 11.

Latest from Europe.

The fast sailing ship George, capt. Taylor arrived at this port last evening in 28 days from Greenock. She left there on the 13th of Aug. and captain Taylor has obligingly furnished the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with Greenock papers to the 12th, a file of the London Courier to the 9th, a Liverpool paper of the 6th, and the Clyde Shipping List to the 11th inclusive. We have availed ourselves of all these resources; but our paper being pre-occupied at the time they came into our hands, our political extracts have necessarily been confined. We have in reserve the treaty between France and Prussia, the 87th bulletin from the grand army and several interesting articles, which shall be duly noticed in our next number.

The London papers are crowded with extracts from the American papers relative to the attack upon the frigate Chesapeake, by his Britannic majesty's frigate Leopard, which has made a very alarming impression upon the minds of the merchants and manufacturers in England.

LONDON *August 4.*

The differences with America are likely to be adjusted. The right of searching ships of war has never, it is said been insisted on by our ministers.

August 7.

We understand that orders have been issued to Liverpool and other ports, from the Alien Office, desiring that all passports granted before and since the embargo be considered as null, and that no foreigners be permitted to leave the country.

August 8.

It was yesterday strongly reported that the Swedes and the German legion had made a sortie from Stralsund, and killed wounded and made prisoners, 5000 Dutch and Spanish troops. Government have received no accounts with respect to the sortie, and no advices have been received from the continent this morning.

It was reported last night that accounts had been received *via* Portugal, of an attack having been made upon Buenos Ayres which had failed. We trust the rumour will prove unfounded.

It was reported yesterday evening that a general embargo had taken place. The American captains caught the alarm, and no less than twelve of them cleared out their vessels in ballast, and dropped down the river immediately. The rumour is unfounded. It is perfectly true however that no passports are granted, and no foreigners permitted to leave the country.

Price of Stocks this day at 12—3 per cen. Cons. for money 61 ⅛ ½. Do. for Aug. 61 1 4—3 per cent. Red. Omnium 1 4 dis,

August 9.

Up to this hour no advices have been received from either the one or the other division of our fleets, which have proceeded on the expeditions.

Yesterday the funds experienced a trifling advance, in consequence of the receipt of the Russian treaty, which it had been reported contained articles hostile to the interest of this country. Mr. Jackson's mission to the continent we are informed was in consequence of the 12th article of this treaty, which proposes the mediation of Russia to promote a peace between Britain and France. Our ministers it is stated have professed their desire for a permanent and equitable peace. Mr. J. is instructed to enquire the basis on which France is disposed to treat with us, to enter into explanation of the views of our cabinet, and to create, by every honorable means, facilities to negociations. The emperor Alexander we are assured has renewed to our cabinet, declarations of the most cordial and animated friendship.

Nothing transpired yesterday respecting the expeditions, the wind having changed to the Northward, information of their progress is hourly expected by ministers. The troops which embarked at Hull and Grimsby, still remain there, other corps have been ordered to join them, and they are expected to sail the latter end of the week.

Observer.

We are still without any further accounts of the progress of our grand expedition, towards which public expectation is now directed. The promptitude and vigor with which it has been sent to its destination, are, we believe, unexampled. For what remains to be done, we are to look to British valor and enterprize; and in this view experience forbids us to apprehend any disappointment.—*Englishman.*

Yesterday a bag of letters was received at the post office from Rotterdam, with letters dated on Saturday last. The expedition from this country occasioned much speculation and alarm in Holland. The garrisons of Aikmar, Medinblick, &c. had been marched to the Helder, and the troops at Flushing had, in like manner, been reenforced by drafts from the neighboring garrisons, under the apprehension that those places were the objects of our attack.

Dispatches were yesterday afternoon received at the foreign office from the court of Sweden. Their contents have not transpired.

The expected embargo on American vessels has not yet been adopted, but we are without the means of judging of the cause of this forbearance. We are informed that the American ministers yesterday communicated to our cabinet the proclamation of the American executive.

STRALSUND.

The following is a journal of the events which have taken place before Stralsund, since the Swedes were compelled to shut themselves up in the fortress:

STRALSUND, *July* 15.

"On Monday hostilities commenced, and yesterday the French were only two miles outside our gates. I stood with a gentleman on the ramparts, near two hours, looking on, for we could see every movement quite distinctly. The French drove on, and at length all the Swedes (no British troops were out) about 8000, returned into the garrison, and commenced a fire from the town on the French line; thirty were wounded out of the town, 2 killed and 1 officer. We are now shut up in the garrison; there is but little firing today. The French are now regularly attacking the town, by constructing approaches. The king was out a great deal. I saw him yesterday; saw all the troops come in, the wounded, &c. The transports are detained, and probably the troops will be sent home again, at present they are pushing them on here as fast as possible. In about a week I suppose we shall be bombarded, if the troops don't make a sally; and people here seem to fear if they do, that the French will get in with them, as they have done before at Bois-le-duc, &c. Three regiments of German legion infantry, and one of cavalry, are here now, about 3000 men; the rest in full march through Rogen, and about 8000 Swedes; it will take 18 or 20,000 men to garrison these works, I find. The cavalry with the enemy are Spanish, the other troops Italians and Dutch. A village was burnt yesterday just outside the walls, by lightning; we have had a great deal lately.

July 17.

"Lord Cathcart arrived last night at 9 o'clock, and is much disappointed at our cooped up condition. Nothing new since yesterday. I have not been able to walk to the ramparts to get a look at the French all yesterday or to-day, Lord Cathcart will now, I think, decide whether we are to return or attack; we expect rather to return.

July 19.

"Stralsund is as full as it can cram, and we can go but a quarter of a mile out of town, our friends the French sticking so close as one and a half English miles off. This is Sunday, but all the churches are full of horses, and the pews are filled with souldiers, bread, cheese, &c.

July 20.

"The French are working at their batteries as hard as they can; a trifling firing is going on to-day. The king, I am told, waits the arrival of a messenger from the emperor of Russia, before he does anything. The piquets of the army are close together. The French are quite round the town.

July 20, 5 *o'clock in the afternoon.*

"I have just learned that lord Cathcart to-morrow removes his head quarters to Bergen, the capital of the isle of Rugen; in all probability we shall go with him; it is said the three regiments of the German legion now here are also to return to Bergen. The king also leaves Stralsund to-day. To-morrow it is imagined the town will be bombarded, or perhaps to-night. They have been sparring at each other all day. Imagine how full this place is, when all the country people, their carts, horses, &c. are driven in from before the enemy with all the furniture and every thing they could get away."

TREATY
BETWEEN FRANCE & RUSSIA.

From the Royal Hague Courant Extraordinary, Tuesday July 28, 1807.

PARIS, JULY 25.

Yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock the prince arch-chancellor of the empire laid the two treaties before the senate, which have been concluded with Russia and Prussia. He at the same time made a very impressive and dignified address to the senate.

Between his Majesty the Emperor of the French, the king of Italy, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias,

His majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, protector of the confederation of the Rhine, and his majesty the emperor of Russia, animated with the sincere interest in putting an end to the devastations of war, have for this purpose, nominated and furnished with full power on the part of his majesty the emperor of France and king of Italy, Charles Maurice Talleyrand, prince of Benevento, his great chamberlain, and minister of foreign affairs, grand cross of the black, and the red eagle of the order of St. Hubert.

His majesty the emperor of all the Russias has, on his part, appointed prince Kourakin, his actual privy counsellor, member of the council of state, and of the senate; chancellor of all the orders in the empire, ambassador extraordinary, and plenipotentiary of his majesty of all the Russias to his majesty the emperor of Austria, knight of the Russian order of St. Andrew, of St. Alexander; of St. Ubert of the first class of the order of St. Wlodomit, and of the second class of the Prussian order of the black and red eagle of the Bavarian order of St Hubert; and the Danish order of Deonebrog, and the Perfect Union, and bailiff and grand cross of the sovereign order of St. John of Jerusalem; and prince Demory Labanoff Van Rostoff, lieutenant general of the armies of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, knight of the first class of the St. Anne, of the military order of St. John and of the third class of the order of Wlodimit.

The above mentioned, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. 1. From the day of exchanging the ratification of the present treaties, there shall be perfect peace and amity between his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias.

Art. 2. Hostilities shall immediately cease at all points by sea or land, as soon as the intelligence of the present treaty shall be officially received. In the meanwhile, the high contracting parties shall dispatch couriers extraordinary to their respective generals and commanders.

Art. 3. All ships belonging to the high their subjects, which ter the signing of the ed. In case of the their value shall be

Art. 4. Out of th ty the emperor of all ford to him a proof unite both nations i ble confidence and f Napoleon wishes towns and territorie king of Prussia, the emperor of all the stored, namely, tha Magdeburgh, situa the Rhine; the Ukeg Mack; the of Brandenburgh, wi Circle of Kothos, Duchy of Pomeran New Silesia, and th part of the District situated to the no Drietan and Sennet to the Vistula, & tier of the circle of vigation of the rive of Bromberg, from and back, must rem tolls; Pomerellia; the country on the la and of the Nog Prussia, and to the Culm; Ermeraud of Prussia, as it wa 1772, together with Stettin Custrin, Gl nitz, Neisse, Breig in general all fort strong holds of the in the same condi tresses, citadels, ca may be at present; above, the city and

Art. 5. Those 1st January, 1772 kingdom of Poland ferent times been s the exception of th luded to in the pre those which shall b article) shall becon majesty the king o possession and sov of the Dutchy of W verned according shall insure the l the people of the consistent with the ing states.

Art. 6. The ci territory of two le is restored to he under the protect king of Prussia a of Saxony; to be the laws by which the time when sh mistress.

Art. 7. For a the kingdom of S Warsaw, his maj is to have the fre through the states of Prussia. This troops which are and the resting pl particular agreem vereigns under th

Art. 8. Neithe Prussia, his majes the city of Dantz stacles whatever the Vistula under or duties.

Art. 9. In ord establish a natural sia and the duchy between the pres from the Bug to th shall extend in a the Lassona along said river, and th mouth; that of mouth of that ri from Lissa to its Meio; from this from Nutseck to beyond Nurr; an ing path of the B far as the present territory is forever Russia.

Art. 10. No quality whatever, property may stated within the ticle, nor any i vinces of the anci which may be giv king of Prussia, c estates, revenues, kind of income s person, or in an count of his ran

Art. 3. All ships of war or other vessels, belonging to the high contracting parties or their subjects, which may be captured after the signing of this treaty shall be restored. In case of these vessels being sold, their value shall be returned.

Art. 4. Out of the esteem for his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, and to afford to him a proof of his sincere desire to unite both nations in the bands of immutable confidence and friendship, the emperor Napoleon wishes that all the countries, towns, and territories, conquered from the king of Prussia, the ally of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, should be restored, namely, that part of the Duchy of Magdeburgh, situated on the right bank of the Rhine; the Mark of Prignitz; the Uker Mark; the Middle and New Mark of Brandenburgh, with the exception of the Circle of Kothos, in Lower Alsace; the Duchy of Pomerania; Upper, Lower and New Silesia, and the County of Glatz; that part of the District of the Netze, which is situated to the northward of the road of Driesen and Sennerademuhl through Waldau to the Vistula, & extending along the frontier of the circle of Bromberg; and the navigation of the river Netze and of the canal of Bromberg, from Driesen to the Vistula and back, must remain open and free of all tolls; Pomerellia; the island of Nogat; the country on the right bank of the Vistula and of the Nogat, to the west of Old Prussia, and to the northward of the circle Culm; Ermeraud. Lastly, the kingdom of Prussia, as it was on the 1st of January, 1772, together with the fortress of Spandau Stettin, Custrin, Glogau, Breslau, Schweidnitz, Neisse, Breig, Kosel, and Glotz, and in general all fortresses, citadels, castles, strong-holds of the countries above named, in the same condition in which those fortresses, citadels, castles, and strong holds may be at present; also, in addition to the above, the city and citadel of Graudentz.

Art. 5. Those provinces which, on the 1st January, 1772, formed a part of the kingdom of Poland, and have since, at different times been subjected to Prussia (with the exception of the countries named or alluded to in the preceding article, and of those which shall be described below the 9th article) shall become the possession of his majesty the king of Saxony, with power of possession and sovereignty under the title of the Dutchy of Warsaw, and shall be governed according to a regulation, which shall insure the liberties and privileges of the people of the said Dutchy, and be consistent with the security of the neighboring states.

Art. 6. The city of Dantzick, with a territory of two leagues, around the same, is restored to her former independence, under the protection of his majesty the king of Prussia and his majesty the king of Saxony; to be governed according to the laws by which she was governed at the time when she ceased to be her own mistress.

Art. 7. For a communication betwixt the kingdom of Saxony and the duchy of Warsaw, his majesty the king of Saxony is to have the free use of a military road through the states of his majesty the king of Prussia. This road, the number of troops which are allowed to pass at once, and the resting places, shall be fixed by a particular agreement between the two sovereigns under the mediation of France.

Art. 8. Neither his majesty the king of Prussia, his majesty the king of Saxony, nor the city of Dantzick shall oppose any obstacles whatever to the free navigation of the Vistula under the name of tolls, rights or duties.

Art. 9. In order as fast as possible to establish a natural boundary between Russia and the duchy of Warsaw, the territory between the present confines of Russia from the Bug to the mouth of the Lassona shall extend in a line from the mouth of the Lassona along the towing path of the said river, and that of the Bobra up to its mouth; that of the Narew, from the mouth of that river as far as Suradiz; from Lissa to its source near the village of Meio; from this village to Nutseck, and from Nutseck to the mouth of that river beyond Nurr; and finally along the towing path of the Bug upwards to extend as far as the present frontiers of Russia. This territory is forever united to the empire of Russia.

Art. 10. No person of any rank or quality whatever, whose residence or property may be within the limits stated within the above mentioned article, nor any inhabitant in those provinces of the ancient kingdom of Poland, which may be given up to his majesty the king of Prussia, or any person possessing estates, revenues, pensions or any other kind of income shall be molested in his person, or in any way whatever, on account of his rank, quality, estates, revenues, pensions, income, or otherwise, or in consequence of any part, political or military, which he may have taken in the events of the present war.

Art. 11. All contracts and engagements between his majesty the king of Prussia and the ancient possessors, relative to the general impost, the ecclesiastical, the military or civil benefices, the creditors or pensioners of the old Prussian government are to be settled between the emperor of all the Russias and his majesty the king of Saxony: and to be regulated by their said majesties, in proportion to their acquisitions according to article 5 and 9.

Art. 12. Their Royal Highnesses the duke of Saxe Cobourg, Oldenbourg and Meclenburg Schweren, shall each of them be restored to the complete and quiet possession of their estates, but the ports of the Dutchies of Oldenbourg and Meclenburg shall remain in possession of the French garrisons till the Definitive treaty shall be signed between France and Britain.

Art. 13. His majesty the emperor Napoleon accepts of the mediation of the emperor of all the Russias, in order to negotiate and conclude a definitive treaty of peace between France and Britain, however only upon condition that this mediation shall be accepted by Britain in one month after the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty.

Art. 14. His majesty the emperor of all the Russias being desirous on his part to manifest how ardently he desires to establish the most intimate and lasting relations between the two emperors, acknowledges his majesty Joseph Napoleon king of Naples, and his majesty Louis Napoleon king of Holland.

Art. 15. His majesty the emperor of all the Russias, acknowledges the confederation of the Rhine, the present state of the possessions of the princes belonging to it, and the titles of those which were conferred upon them by the act of confederation, or by the subsequent treaties of accession. His said majesty also promises.—— Information being communicated to him on the part of the emperor Napoleon, to acknowledge those sovereigns who may hereafter become members of the confederation according to their rank specified in the act of confederation.

Art. 16. His majesty the emperor of all the Russias cedes all his property in the right of sovereignty to the Lordship of Jever in E. Friesland, to his majesty the king of Holland.

Art. 17. The present treaty of peace shall be mutually binding and in force for his majesty the king of Naples, Joseph Napoleon, his majesty Louis Napoleon, king of Holland, and the sovereigns of the confederation of the Rhine, in alliance with the emperor Napoleon.

Art. 18. His majesty the emperor of all the Russias also acknowledges his imperial highness prince Jerome Napoleon, as king of Westphalia.

Art. 19. The kingdom of Westphalia shall consist of the provinces ceded by the king of Prussia on the left bank of the Elbe, and other states at present in the possession of his majesty the emperor Napoleon.

Art. 20. His majesty the emperor of all the Russias engages to recognize the limits which shall be determined by the emperor Napoleon, in pursuance of the foregoing 19th article, and the cession of his majesty the king of Prussia (which shall be notified to his majesty the emperor of all the Russias) together with the state of possession resulting therefrom, to the sovereign for whose behalf they shall have been established.

Art. 21. All hostilities shall immediately cease between the troops of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, and those of the grand seignior, at all points, wherever official intelligence shall arrive of the signing of the present treaty. The high contracting parties shall, without delay, dispatch couriers extraordinary to convey the intelligence, with the utmost possible expedition, to the respective generals and commanders.

Art. 22. The Prussian troops shall be withdrawn from the province of Moldavia, but the said provinces may not be occupied by the troops of the grand seignior, till after the exchange of the ratifications of the future definitive treaty of peace between Russia and the Ottoman Porte.

Art. 23. His majesty the emperor of all the Russias accepts the mediation of his majesty the emperor of France and king of Italy, for the purpose of negociating a peace advantageous and honorable to the two powers, and of concluding the same.

The respective plenipotentiaries shall repair to that place which will be agreed upon by the two powers concerned, there to open the negociation, and to proceed therewith.

Art. 24. The periods within which the high contracting parties shall withdraw their troops from the places which they are to evacuate pursuant to the above stipulations, as also the manner in which the different stipulations contained in the present treaty shall be executed, will be settled by a special agreement.

Art. 25. His majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, mutually ensure to each other the integrity of their possessions, and of those of the powers included in this present treaty, in the state in which they are now settled, or further to be settled, pursuant to the above stipulations.

Art. 26. The prisoners made by the contracting parties, or those included in the present treaty, shall be restored in a mass, and without any cartel of exchange, on both sides.

Art. 27. The commercial relations between the French empire, the kingdom of Italy, the kingdoms of Naples and Holland, and the confederated states of the Rhine, on the one side, and the empire of Russia on the other, shall be replaced on the same footing as before the war.

Art. 28. The ceremonial between the two courts of the Thuilleries and Petersburgh, with respect to each other, and also their respective ambassadors, ministers and envoys, mutually accredited to each other, shall be placed on the footing of complete equality and reciprocity.

Art. 29. The present treaty shall be ratified by his majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias; the ratifications shall be exchanged in this city within the space of four days.

Done at Tilsit, 7th July (25th June) 1807.

(Signed) C. M. TALLEYRAND, *Prince of Benevento.*
Prince ALEXA. KOURAKIN.
Prince D. L. VAN ROSTOFF.

A true copy.

(Signed) C. M. TALLEYRAND, *Prince of Benevento.*

The fast sailing ship Robert Burns, captain Waite, arrived at this port at a late hour last night, in 31 days from Liverpool, and brings London dates to the 3th August and Liverpool to the 10th. Also dispatches from the American legation in London to the secretary of state.—When the Robert Burns sailed the American vessels were hurrying off, being in daily expectation of an embargo. A London paper of the 8th says, "that as yet there has been no embargo laid on American vessels. The Cincinnati sailed on the 9th, the Liberty on the 10th.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

Departed this life yesterday, Mr. CARR BAILEY. His friends and acquaintance are requested to attend his funeral this afternoon at half past four o'clock, from his late dwelling near Mr. Slacum's.

Freight Wanted

For the new, staunch, fast-sailing

Sch'r. Columbia,

To the West-Indies or any other port on the continent—lying at Irwin's wharf.—Apply to the Captain on board or to

O. P. Finley.

September 15. d3t

Public Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 10th day of October next, will be sold, on the premises,

A tract of Land, belonging to the estate of Captain *Richard Conway*, dec'd; containing seven hundred and thirty-nine and half acres, adjoining the lands of William Fitzhugh, Mrs. Washington, of Hayfield, Mr. Dulany and Mr. Cooke, and lying between six and seven miles from Alexandria. A particular description of the land is supposed unnecessary, as any disposed to purchase will probably examine it. The terms of sale will be on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, bond, with approved security, together with a mortgage on the premises will be required.—Persons disposed to attend the sale will meet at eleven o'clock, at Mr. *Benson's* tavern, on the Colchester road, from whence it is proposed to proceed to the land and to commence the sale precisely at 12 o'clock.—This tract will be divided to accommodate purchasers.

And, on the Monday following, the 12th day of October,

Will be sold, on the premises,

A tract of Land, lying on the west side of the old road leading from the falls church to Alexandria, containing one hundred and eighty-five acres, being a part of a tract of land sold by William H. Territt to Baldwin Dade. This land will be laid off in lots of about twenty-five acres each.

At the same time and place will be sold,

Some Lots of the Stump-Hill Tract, containing from three to five acres each—the terms of sale the same as the above

And on Wednesday, the 14th of the same month,

Will be sold for ready money, at public auction, at the coffee-house, in Alexandria,

Thirty-six Shares of Alexandria Bank Stock.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
N. FITZHUGH,
E. I. LEE,
} Exrs.

September 15. dts.

The Subscriber

Returns his most grateful thanks to the inhabitants of this town, for the patronage he has heretofore received, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same: He likewise takes this method to inform them that, on Monday evening, the 28th of September inst. he intends opening a NIGHT SCHOOL at his Academy on Prince-street, where will be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and any branch of the Mathematics.—Any young gentlemen desirous to become acquainted with any of the above branches will meet with due attention from

G. W. Carlin.

September 15. e03t

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

☞ *Mrs. CUNNINGHAM respectfully informs the friends of the Drama that having failed in her first attempt at a benefit, owing to the inclemency of the weather, she will again offer herself a candidate for public favor.*

Mrs. Cunningham & Mr. Miller's NIGHT.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, SEP. 15,

Will be presented, the celebrated Tragedy

OF

JANE SHORE.

Duke of Glocester,	Mr. Cross.
Lord Hastings,	Mr. Wood.
Dumont,	Mr. Rutherford.
Belmour,	Mr. Miller.
Catesby,	Mr. Cone.
Ratcliff,	Mr. Charnock.
Porter,	Mr. Cunningham.
Servant,	Mr. Barnett.
Alicia,	Mrs. Woodham.
Jane Shore,	Mrs. Wood.

After the Play,

A SCOTCH DANCE,

By Mrs. WOODHAM.

THE DWARF DANCE,

Or, *Wondrful Transformation,*

By Mr. JEFFERSON.

A DOUBLE HORNPIPE,

By Masters JEFFERSON and CUNNINGHAM.

To conclude with the Musical FARCE

OF THE

HIGHLAND REEL.

Charley,	Mrs. Woodham.
M'Gilpin,	Mr. Rutherford.
Shelty,	Mr. Jefferson.
Sandy,	Mr. Charnock.
Captain Dash,	Mr. Wood.
Serjeant Jack,	Mr. Cone.
Laird of Rasey,	Mr. Miller.
Lard of Col,	Mr. Barnett.
Crowdy,	Mr. Cross.
Jenny,	Ms. Jefferson.
Moggy M'Gilpin,	Mrs. Wood.

☞ *The Evenings of performance in future will be TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.*

†‡† *Admittance—BOX, ONE DOLLAR—PIT, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS—GALLERY, FIFTY CENTS.*

Tickets to be had at the office, in front of the THEATRE, at Gadsby's Hotel, and at the Office of the Daily Advertiser.

September 14.

The Subscriber

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC at large,

THAT he always keeps a general assortment of *Nails, Brads,* and *Sprigs* of every description, for sale at his nail manufactory, Union-street.—Merchants and others may be supplied on as good terms as at Philadelphia or Baltimore. He has lately commenced the Blacksmith business, in its various branches; those who favor him with their custom in that line may depend on having their work done with neatness and dispatch. Orders from country merchants and others, for nails, will be duly attended to, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

Horace Field.

☞ HOOP-IRON for sale at the factory.

September 3. e0

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of *Matthew Eakin,* late of the county aforesaid, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of February next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate. And all those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 10th day of August, 1807.

Fredericka Augusta Helena Eakin,
Administratrix.

August 10. 2aw6w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT in consequence of a deed of trust from *Henry D. Hooe*, late of Prince William county, deceased, to secure the sum of three hundred and eighty-one pounds nineteen shillings and three-pence, due to Alexander Smith, of Alexandria, from the said H. D. Hooe—on the first day of the next district court to be held at Hay-Market, in Prince William county, (being the 18th day of next month) I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, a TRACT of LAND, situate in the county of Fauquier, containing one hundred and fifty acres—which land has on it a mill, a store house, and a comfortable dwelling house, with necessary out houses; is situated about five miles from Hay-Market, and was formerly occupied by Nathan Matthew. The sale will take place at the tavern of Benjamin Bronough, in the town of Hay-Market.

R. YOUNG.

September 12. dts

TO BE SOLD,

FOR READY MONEY,

To the highest bidder, at public auction, at Dawson's tavern, in the county of Loudoun, and town of *Leesburg*, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of November next, if fair; if not, the next fair day; by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the 5th circuit, in the Virginia district, pronounced at May term 1806, in a suit depending in said court between the executors of Daniel Mildred, deceased, who was surviving partner of Mildred and Roberts, *plaintiffs*—and Samuel Hough and others *defendants*—

300 Acres of Land,

Near Leesburg, on the waters of Tuscarora, in the county of Loudoun—three acres of Meadow near Leesburg, and a House and Lot in Leesburg; or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs, in said decree mentioned.

William Mann,
Armstead Long,
Charles F. Mercer, } Comm'rs.

September 11. 2awts

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22. tawtf

GREAT BARGAINS.

INTENDING to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon low terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One Tract well known by the name of Abingdon,

Being on the Potomac river, between Alexandria and Georgetown and nearly opposite the City of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about FOUR HUNDRED acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY DOLLARS per annum, with other stipulations contained in said lease.

One other Tract contiguous to the First,

Leased to William Fraser for FORTY DOLLARS per annum, containing about SIXTY acres.

One other Tract, containing Ten Acres of Bottom Land,

Adjoining the Four Mile Mill Tract.

One other Tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate

And within two and a half miles of George-Town, containing SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with *Red* and *White OAK*.

ALSO,

Three Thousand Acres on the Scioto River in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was intitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of *Baldwin Dade*, esq. to whom application will please to be made for terms, &c. he being legally authorized to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given. WALTER S. ALEXANDER.

August 13. eo

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

ALEXANDRIA RACES.

THE ALEXANDRIA JOCKEY CLUB RACES will commence on TUESDAY the 3d day of November next, the course will be in the greatest style, and enclosed by a complete fence.

The first day's purse will not be less than *FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS*, and will probably be more than that sum—all arrangements will be published sometime previous to the races.

Subscribers will pay their subscriptions to Mr. James Sanderson, treasurer. Mr. John Hodgkin is appointed clerk of the course, and all arrangements respecting the course is vested in him.

James S. Scott, *Sec'ry.*

August 25 d3tlawtf

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY, from the subscribers, on Tuesday the first instant, a Negro Man, named BEN, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout made, seems to have an impediment in his speech when interrogated—took with him sundry cloaths not recollected. FIVE DOLLARS will be given if taken up and secured in the county of Alexandria; TEN DOLLARS if taken up and secured ten miles from Alexandria; & TWENTY DOLLARS if taken up and secured twenty miles or upwards from Alexandria—And we will give Twenty Dollars over and above to any one who will prove to conviction any person who may harbor or secrete the said Negro.

Masters of vessels and all others are strictly forbid carrying off said Negro at their peril.

Jamieson & Anderson.

Sept. 4 dtf

To Parents, Guardians, & Teachers.

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,

ALEXANDRIA,

MAVOR'S

UNIVERSAL SPELLING-BOOK,

Accompanied by a progressive series of Easy and Familiar Lessons.

Intended as an Introduction to the first Elements of the English Language.

THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the vast number of initiatory books for children in the Nursery, which have been written within these few years by persons of distinguished abilities and sanctioned with their names, it must still be allowed, that there has not appeared one introduction to Reading, for the general use of schools, that rises above the level of the vulgar, though popular compilations of Dyche, Dilworth and Fenning. The superstructure has been attended to with sedulous care; and writers of the first eminence have contributed to rear the fabric of learning, while the foundation has almost invariably been suffered to be laid, by the most tasteless and ignorant workmen. The consequence has frequently been, as might be expected from such a procedure: the taste has been vitiated at the very commencement; and it has often proved more difficult to remove error, than it would have cost pains to plant originally the principles of truth.

For the neglect we have alluded to, it would be impossible to produce any consistent reason. Perhaps the pride of acknowledged literature could not stoop to an occupation reputed so mean, as that of compiling a Spelling Book. Yet to lay the first stone of a noble edifice, has ever been a task delegated to the most honorable hands; and to sow the first seeds of useful learning in the nascent mind, is an employment that cannot be disgraceful to the most illustrious talents. Bishop Lowth wrote an excellent English grammar, and several men of rank in literature have benefitted the public by similar productions; yet it is in vain that grammars are written, if no one has learned to read: it is in vain that the sublimest discoveries are made in any art or science, if the generality of the world are precluded from profiting by them, for want of previous instruction in the first principles with which they are connected.

The Editor of the following sheets is fully convinced of the solidity of his inferences and the justice of his remarks, in whatever light his present undertaking may be regarded. Humble or degrading as it may appear to those who, perhaps, have no higher pretensions than himself, he cannot think that labor dishonorable, which is so manifestly beneficial to the rising generation; nor has he any reason to fear, but that the candid and judicious will appreciate his motives and his production as they deserve. Our sentiments and our conduct are more influenced by early impressions than many seem willing to allow. The stream will always flow tinctured with the nature of its source. A just maxim, a humane principle, a germ of knowledge early imbibed, will be permanent to the last. The first books we read can never be forgotten, nor the principles they inculcate, eradicated. Hence, in the profecution of this work, care has been taken to make every lesson or essay, as far as the nature and intention of the plan would allow, tend to some useful purpose of information or instruction. Even in the more easy progressive lessons, where sense was limited to a single syllable, it is hoped something will be found to please and to improve, nor will this be thought difficult. To tread in the steps of a Barbault, a Jauffret, an Edgeworth, a Trimmer, a Berquin, and to accommodate their labors to the benevolent design in hand, only acquired a little taste and judgment, which any person long conversant with education and books ought to possess.

In short, the Editor feels inclined to believe, that this manual for early youth will be found much better adapted for the purpose than any that has preceded it; and in consequence he anticipates the kind patronage of Teachers in general. It probably will tend to facilitate their labour, by furnishing subjects more agreeable to the pupil, than the dry insanity of most books of the kind; and it cannot fail to redound to their credit also, by giving youth an opportunity of gaining as much general knowledge as could be crowded within the limits prescribed.

Indeed it was a remark of the publisher, (to whom British youth are under singular obligations for furnishing them with many valuable opportunities of improvement) when he earnestly prefsed this work on the Editor's attention "That a Spelling Book frequently constitutes the whole library of a poor child, unless when charity puts a bible into his hands, & it consequently ought to contain as great a variety of useful matter as the price will permit." The compilation has been formed strictly on this principle.

Woodstock, Oct. 29th, 1802.

NOTICE.

I HAVE been appointed by the Honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, assignee of the estates and effects of *William Ramsay* and *Clement Green*, insolvent debtors, within the district of Columbia—All persons to whom they are indebted are requested to present their claims for settlement, and those having debts and effects in their hands belonging to the said insolvents, must pay and deliver them to me who alone is authorised to receive them.

Noblet Herbert.

Sept. 8. 1aw3w

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON *and* VEITCH, *to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following*

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling-Houses, with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvments attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to *William Tate*, Esq. of that place, or to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring-late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this and to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederkic county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes For particulars apply to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glady Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named *Fertility*, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

Jonah Thompson,
Richard Veitch.

Alexandria April 25. w&stf

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cottom and Stewart.

August 24

PROSPECTUS

OF

LEWIS AND CLARK'S TOUR

TO THE

PACIFIC OCEAN,

THROUGH

THE INTERIOR OF THE CONTINENT OF NORTH AMERICA,

Performed by order of the Government of the United States,

During the years 1804, 1805, and 1806.

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